



Intimations.

DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & COMPANY, LIMITED.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
A CONSIGNMENT OF

ILFORD DRY
PLATES,

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DAKIN, CRICKSHANK & Co., Ltd.,
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1894.

THE
HONGKONG
DISPENSARY.

OUR LATEST NOVELTY.

A SAMPLE POCKET FLASK.

SUITABLE for TRAVELLERS or for
PICNIC, LAUNCH or SHOOTING
PARTIES has just been received and may be
obtained filled with any of our WINES or
SPIRITS at cost price.

PASSENGERS by STEAMERS will find it
INVALUABLE on the voyage when refreshment
is needed or they are suffering from SEA-
SICKNESS after the bar is closed.

The FLASK is well made and finished, and
when empty will be most keeping for domestic
use. It can be readily adapted for a feeding
bottle; would prove useful to carry milk or
other nourishment for children; or Tea, Coffee,
Soup or other fluid nourishment in tiffin
baskets.

THESE SAMPLE FLASKS
can be obtained filled at the following prices
each:—

P O R T.

B—60 cents. C—65 cents. D—80 cents.

S H E R R Y.

B—45 cents. C—50 cents. D—60 cents.

B R A N D Y.

A—60 cents. B—65 cents. C—80 cents.

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D—\$1.40 cents. E—\$1.70 cents.

W H I S K Y.

B—45 cents. D—60 cents. E—65 cents.

I R I S H W H I S K Y.

A—50 cents. C—70 cents.

B O U R B O N.

60 cents.

J A M A I C A R U M.

60 cents.

A—GIN.

35 cents.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1894.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO "THE HONGKONG
TELEGRAPH" ARE MOST RESPECTFULLY
REMINDED THAT ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS
MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

BIRTH.

At Shanghai, on the 3rd inst., the wife of A.
ALLAN, of a daughter.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1894.

THE LATEST CUSTOMS OUTRAGE.

For upwards of half a century this colony
has tamely submitted to the vexatious incursions
of a Chinese tax-collecting blockade; it was
made the subject of a Convention as far back as
1856 and again in 1860, when an agreement was
entered into between Great Britain and China
at a conference held in Hongkong between Mr.
(late Sir) James Russell, Sir Robert Hart, Sir
Suo Tao-tai and Mr. Byron Brennan, then
British Consul at Tientsin, by which it was
agreed to revise the then existing Opium
Ordinance on certain conditions, among which
was one that "an officer under the Foreign
Inspectorate should be established on Chinese
territory at a convenient post on the Kowloon
side," and another that "the foreign officer who
will be responsible for the management of the
Kowloon Office shall investigate and settle
any complaints made by junk traders
with Hongkong against the Native Customs
Revenue stations or cruizers in the neighbour-
hood, and that the Governor of Hongkong, if he
deems it advisable, shall be entitled to send a
Hongkong officer to be present at, and assist in,
the investigation and decision."

Time and again since that notorious and very
ill-advised Convention (which has, as is now
well-known, seriously affected the revenue of
the Colony in more ways than one) was
signed, sealed and delivered, we have investigated
against it and pointed out the anomaly of a

Government that will, speaking figuratively,
barely allow us to touch the hem of their garment,
actually establishing an office for the direction
of their own Customs district in the very centre
of this British colony. Complaints are constantly
made, very rightly made by junk-owners and
others, against the ill-handled manner in
which their vessels are called on to heave to—
even whilst in British waters—by the flotilla of
Customs launches that blockade the exits from
the waters of the colony; they are often
detained for many hours, their crews ill-treated,
and acts of pillaging, not to say looting, committed.
To remonstrate the reply usually is that the
British Government has sanctioned the blockade;
that a blockade to be respected must be effective;
that the British Government is practically
in co-operation with the Customs authorities,
and will not protect junk owners.

In October, 1890, we called attention to the
seizure of two Chinese junk, each flying the
dragon flag, at Stanley, which contained a lot of
opium and opiate, which Commander
Rumsey, the Harbour Master, made inquiries
but only to find that the Customs people
repudiated any connection with the "plates." The
little affair practically fizzled, as did the
diplomatic squabble about the carriage owned by
the Hongkong Government launch *Victoria* which,
while conveying Mr. F. H. May, the private
secretary of the Governor, to Canton, was boarded
and fired on by a Customs launch near
Capetown. Now, however, a case has
occurred which should form the basis
for regulations which will result in some
modification of the blockade, if nothing more.
According to our information the facts of this
latest outrage are as follow:—

At 10.30 last night the Customs launch
Kuang-Tai, in charge of a European, drew up
alongside a junk, bound out from Hongkong
through the *Lo-shi* river to its British waters.
The Customs officers boarded the junk and an
altercation quickly ensued, the junk people
ultimately engaging in a hand-to-hand fight with
their antagonists who, one after another, found
themselves in the sea. The junk was
then cleared for the Quarry Bay Sugar
Refinery, with the Customs launch in hot
pursuit. The Refinery wharf reached, the crew
sought shelter from the Customs officers
in the Refinery, leaving their craft to the
tender mercy of their pursuers, who seized
the vessel and towed it into Chinese waters.
That was not done, however, before some of
the *Kuang-Tai's* crew had been landed at
Quarry Bay, armed, with orders to get hold of
some of the junk's crew. This they failed to do,
and were ultimately arrested by the Shanghai
police, who received useful information as to the
whereabouts of the hapless junkmen and Customs
employees from Mr. Perkins, an engineer
employed at the Quarry Bay Sugar Refinery, who
on the evening of the 9th, was met by whom he
found in possession of 100 lbs. of opium, a fine
gold and more will be heard of this scandalous
affair early next week.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CHINA-JAPAN WAR.

LONDON, 9th November.

The Standard says that there is but little
chance of united action by the Powers in
response to China's appeal for help and interven-
tion in the war.

Russia and France are willing to endeavour
to bring about a settlement, but Germany considers
intervention useless.

The report by Reuters' agent at Shanghai, who
probably knows nothing about the matter,
that China has appealed for help to the Euro-
pean Powers, requires confirmation. It is
probably an inspired canard.—Ed. H.K.
Telegraph.

(Special to North-China Daily News.)

A FRENCH MAIL STEAMER IN

TROUBLE.

Kobe, 5th November.

The French mail steamer *Sydney*, which
should have left for Shanghai this morning,
is detained by the authorities on suspicion of there
being contraband of war on board, transhipped at
Yokohama from the American mail steamer from
San Francisco. An armed force is guarding the
steamer, which is now being searched.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

THE U.S.S. *Concord* left Shanghai for the
Yangtze ports on the 4th inst.

The British cruiser *Spartan* was docked, for a
slight overhauled, at Kowloon this evening.

The Spanish cruiser *D. Antonio de Ulloa*
arrived at Shanghai from Manila on the 4th inst.

The programme of the fashionable concert to
be held in the City Hall on the 17th inst. will
be found in another part of this issue.

The Chinese authorities at Newchwang are
reported to have stopped the transports from
discharging at that port since intended for the
troops in Manchuria.

OFFERINGS of fruit and flowers for the Harvest
Festival Services to be held in St. Peter's
Seamen's Church to-morrow will be thankfully
received at St. Peter's Church to-day.

JUDGING by the booking to-day Harbourside
Circus will be crammed to-night, so those who
intend to spend a pleasant evening in the
Mammoth Show should be down at the pavilion
in good time.

Uncle:—"I see, my dear, that the marriage-
rate throughout the colony shows a marked
falling."

Niece:—"Yes, Uncle; and isn't it strange
that the birth-rate remains unaltered?"

The British barge *Aurora*, Capt. Berndt,
arrived at Hongkong from Shanghai on Oct. 26th
with a general cargo. She made a very good
passage down, being only 21 days at sea. She
encountered a typhoon, but was only delayed a
few hours.

ACCORDING to the Nanking correspondent of
the *Mercury*, Lul Ming-chuen, the fighting
Governor of Formosa, "has been ordered out of
private life, he is making merry with his
six or seven wives, to take part in the burdens
of public affairs."

The British 2000-ton ship *Falls of Clyde*, which
arrived outside the Bangkok bar on the 30th
ult., in ballast from this port, took fifty days to
make the passage. She encountered a heavy
typhoon in the China Sea, but luckily got
through it without sustaining any damage.

The following significant paragraph appears in
the *N. C. Daily News* of the 6th inst.:—"The
transfer of Liu Kun-yi from Nanking to Tientsin
as Viceroy of Chihli and Commander-in-Chief
of the army of the Siang (Hunan) is a great
blow to Li Hung-chang, who has now only the
Hwai army (Anhui) under him. Another im-
portant step is the order to Herr von Hanneken
and Go Yu-fu to raise a new army on German lines,
which is to be independent of any provision, and
is to be the nucleus of the future Grand Army
of China. Whether Chang Ching-wei will be
able to carry on the vice-royalty at Nanking,
where it was always thought that a Hunan man
was indispensable, remains to be seen."

CAPT. McEuen of the Shanghai Police, accom-
panied by Mrs. McEuen, arrived at Shanghai
from leave of absence in England on the 3rd inst.

THE Mission steam-launch *Day Spring* will
call alongside vessels holding coast pennant C,
between 9 and 10.30 a.m., on Sunday, to convey
men ashore to the 11 o'clock service, returning
about 12.30 p.m.

The British cruisers *Edgar*, 12 guns, 2,716 tons,
Capt. W. H. Henderson, and the *Spartan*,
8 guns, 3,600 tons, Capt. A. L. Winslow, arrived
here from the Mediterranean Station at 6 o'clock
this morning. They will leave for the North
early next week.

ACCORDING to some Japan papers, Colonel de
Wopack, the Russian Military Agent for China
and Japan, had asked and obtained permission
to follow the Japanese army. The fact is, says
the Shanghai morning paper, that when Colonel
de Wopack arrived in Japan, he was invited
officially by the Minister of War to follow the
general staff and accepted the invitation.

YESTERDAY afternoon, says the *N. C. Daily
News* of the 6th inst., a steamer arrived at
Shanghai without having her name either on
her sides or stern. She was flying the German
flag and the house flag of Messrs. Carlowitz &
Co. We ascertained that the steamer was
recently called the *Fuying*, owned by the
Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. She is to
be called the *Tyuan* and is consigned to Messrs.
Carlowitz & Co.

WE are requested to state that Harvest Festival
Services will be held in St. Peter's Seamen's
Church to-morrow. The Holy Communion will
be administered at 7.30 a.m.; morning prayer and
sermon at 11 a.m.; and evening prayer and
sermon at 6.30 p.m., when the Rev. R. F.
Cobbold, M.A., will officiate. The offertory
collections at the noon-day service will be given
to the British and Foreign Bible Society, while
the collections at the other services will be
devoted to the Church expenses and Seamen's
Mission Fund. The offerings of fruit and flowers
will be sent to the hospitals at the conclusion of
the Services.

THE following information is from a recent issue
of the *Chinese Empire*:—

The Imperial Russian squadron, China station,
will be enlarged by the following ships:—
Nicola—Flagship, armour clad, 10,000 tons,
13,200 horse-power, 18 guns, 38 knots.
Narvinsk—Armour clad, 10,000 tons, 9,000
horse-power, 17 knots, 23 guns.
Pamiat Azova—Armour clad, 6,000 tons,
11,000 horse-power, 18 knots, 33 guns.
Vladimir Monach—Armour clad, 5,750
tons, 7,000 horse-power, 15 knots, 34 guns.
Gangut—Armour clad, 6,000 tons, 8,300 horse-
power, 16 knots, 24 guns.
Gremyashchy—Armoured gunboat, 1,490 tons,
2,000 horse-power, 14 knots, 10 guns.
Oryol—Armoured gunboat, 1,490 tons,
2,000 horse-power, 14 knots, 10 guns.
Grobovsky—Armoured gunboat, 1,490 tons,
2,000 horse-power, 14 knots, 10 guns.
Gaidamak—Torpedo cruiser, 400 tons, 3,500
horse-power, 21 knots, 9 guns.
Vocoda—Torpedo cruiser, 400 tons, 3,500
horse-power, 21 knots, 9 guns.
4 Torpedo boats, first class.

The following French men-of-war have left
France for this station:—

Duguay Trouin—1st class cruiser, 3,289 tons,
3,034 horse-power, 16 knots, 14 guns.
Alger—1st class cruiser, 4,123 tons, 20 knots,
20 guns.
Ilus—1st class cruiser, 4,162 tons, 20 knots,
20 guns.
Banants—3rd class cruiser, 1,246
tons, 13 knots, 14 guns.
The following list of the ships of the
Imperial German Squadron, China Station:—
Geyser—Flagship, 4,100 tons, 9,000 horse-
power, 24 knots, 21 knots, 300 men.
Arcona—corvette, 2,370 tons, 2,400 horse-
power, 19 knots, 15 knots, 267 men.
Alexandria—corvette, 2,370 tons, 2,400
horse-power, 19 knots, 15 knots, 267 men.
Maria—corvette, 2,160 tons, 2,100 horse-
power, 15 knots, 14 knots, 267 men.
Kometen—corvette, 1,600 tons, 1,600 horse-
power, 16 knots, 16 knots.
Ilus—gunboat, 489 tons, 340 horse-power, 4
guns, 10 knots, 37 men.
Wolf—gunboat, 489 tons, 340 horse-power, 4
guns, 9 knots, 37 men.

These ships have not yet arrived, but are
expected shortly.

THE PENANG WILL CASE.

\$250,000 AT STAKE.

At the Supreme Court this morning the
Penang will case which has been dragging its
weary length through the local and Penang
Courts for months past and in which Mr. G. J.
Phillips and Mr. E. H. Sharp, instructed by
Mr. H. J. Holmes, appeared for the first wife
and next of kin of the testator, Yui Chow, and
Mr. J. J. Francis, C. J. instructed by Mr. J. C. G.
(Mr. C. D. Wilkinson's office) for other wives
of the testator, whose property in this colony and
at Penang is said to be valued at over a quarter
of a million dollars, b-longing in rents amount-
ing to between four and five hundred dollars
per annum, was brought to a conclusion, Mr.
Alfred Gascoigne, Esq., Acting Police Judge,
delivering judgment at 10.30 a.m. as follows:—

This is an action for the administration of the
estate of one Yui Chow, alias Yui Nam, under
the direction of the Court. It appears that the
said Yui Chow, whom I shall hereafter call the
testator, died on May 21st, 1893, and that probate
of his will was granted to one Kwok Kwal on
18th August, 1893. The said Kwok Kwal died
on 25th October, 1893, and probate of his will
was granted to the said Yui Chow's first wife.
The plaintiff (who was not mentioned in
the testator's will) claims as "Kia Fat," or the first
wife of the testator. The defendants on the
other hand deny that the plaintiff was the first
or any wife or concubine of the testator. Under
these circumstances it was agreed between the
parties that it should first be decided whether
the plaintiff had any *loans* *deceased* in other
words, whether she was the *Kia Fat* or first wife.
This question came on for hearing before myself
and a jury, and the jury unanimously found a
verdict in favour of the plaintiff. Certain issues
were then settled between the parties which
were as follows:—

(1) Was the domicile of Yui Chow *alias* Yui
Nam, English or Chinese at the time of his
death?

(2) Is there a good bequest on the face of the
will of Yui Chow deceased in favour of Yui Ki,
Yui Kwan, Yui Yung and the concubine Ho
Shi or not?

(3) Is there a good bequest in favour of Kwok
Kai or not?

(4) Is there a good bequest in favour of Lo
Shi or not?

Before the hearing, however, the plaintiff
gave up the first issue, and agreed that the
domicile should be taken as Chinese. The case
then came on for argument on the three remaining
issues. The above is, shortly, the history of
the case before the Court and the question
before the Court is the position of the plaintiff
under the testator's will and the question
whether the said *loans* *deceased* was the first
wife of the testator or not.

The party making this will is Tin Chow
otherwise called Sui Nam. On account of old
age and being afflicted with his serious illness
may be attended with unexpected consequences,
I willingly hand over the house property and
other properties I have bought at Hongkong
and money and all to my wife Kwok Kwal and
concubine Lo Shi who shall control the same
and collect rents. Eldest son Yui Ki and sons
Yui Kwan, Yui Yung and Yui Tuo and
concubine Ho Shi—several persons—shall in
every case abide by the orders of Kwok Kwal
and shall on no account distribute the houses and
property of me, Yui Chow, the management of
which shall be in the hands of Kwok Kwal
alone. Kwok Kwal shall also every month
collect and receive rents a look after such
of my *loans* *deceased* as I have in the way of *loans*
remains unpaid by me Yui Chow. I request that
the interest should be paid out of the rents and
the sum in money be applied for repayment of
the debts. If in future my wife, concubine
and children and grandchildren shall become
uncontrollable and if any dispute shall arise
as regards my estate, it shall be necessary to
send the matter to the decision of the two
justices of the peace at the Court of the two

Now, of course, the first duty of the Court is to
give effect to the intentions of the testator as
expressed in his will if it can, and the Court will
always endeavour to do so, but there are certain
cases in which the testator has used such vague
and ambiguous language that the Court has
found it absolutely impossible to put any reason-
able meaning to his words and has therefore
been obliged to fall back on the strict letter of the
law. Now, the will under consideration is by
no means clear, and before considering it in
detail I think it is a short one this morning then
let the English translation of the will, as
given at the foot of the judgment. Continuing,
his lordship said—Such is the will. Now,
as it seems to me, the questions to be
decided are as follows:—Was there a bequest
to Kwok Kwal and Lo Shi? If so, did that
bequest carry any beneficial interest or not? If
not, what was the ultimate object of the
testator? I think it is the extent of that interest
and who are the beneficiaries at the termination
of that interest? I do not think it necessary to
go at any length into the first question, namely,
whether there was a bequest or not to Kwok
Kwal and Lo Shi, as I am clearly of opinion that
there was, and I do not think it will be more
difficult to decide first, whether Kwok Kwal
and Lo Shi take absolutely or not. Now, what
are the words of the will?—"I willingly hand
over the house property and other properties I
have bought at Hongkong and money and all to
my wife Kwok Kwal and concubine Lo Shi who
shall control the same and collect rents." The
water on the will the testator states that the
management of the property shall be in the
hands of Kwok Kwal alone and I am clearly of
opinion that the testator intended that the
end of his will be states as follows:—"If in
future my wife, concubine and children and
grandchildren shall become uncontrollable, and
if any dispute shall arise as regards my estate,
it shall be necessary to refer the matter to the
decision of the two persons Tse Sui Pang and Chan
Sz." Now, the word "control" in my opinion
does not imply any power of distribution or
disposal, and I therefore am of opinion that
Kwok Kwal and Lo Shi do not take an absolute
interest nor do I think that the testator ever
intended them to do so. Next comes the ques-
tion: Did Kwok Kwal and Lo Shi take any
interest at all under the will, and if so, what
interest? Mr. Sharp, for the plaintiff, contended
that Kwok Kwal and Lo Shi took no beneficial
interest at all and that they were only trustees for
the persons entitled under the Statutes
for the distribution of intestate estates. Mr.
Francis, for the defendants on the other
hand, contended that Kwok Kwal and Lo Shi
were beneficially entitled under the terms of
the will to a life interest with possibly
a power of appointment and that the persons
entitled at the expiration of that
interest, either by such appointment or in
default thereof, were the four persons mentioned
in the will, viz., Yui Ki, Yui Kwan, Yui Yung
and Ho Shi. I think that the testator intended
made arrangements for the settlement of possible
disputes. In support of the first part of the latter
contention reference was made to the words
'control and collect rents' and to the words 'wife,
concubine, children and grandchildren,' later on
in the will. Few cases were quoted at the
hearing for the simple reason that there is no case
exactly in point. I have, however, looked
through a number of cases, but I cannot find any
things which would justify me in holding that the
words 'control and collect rents' are strong enough
to give any beneficial interest whatever. If the
testator had said 'control on behalf of them-
selves' or any other words analogous to the words
used in the reported cases, it might have been
different. In all the cases where the concubines
have held that there was a life or other estate,
there have been some words in the will which
actually indicated that the testator intended some
beneficial interest. But here there are no such
words at all, and I therefore find that under the
terms of the will Kwok Kwal and Lo Shi take
no beneficial interest whatever and that they are
simply in the position of bare trustees, although
probably the testator intended Kwok Kwal to be
the active trustee. The next and last question is for whom are they
trustees? The answer to this question is the 'eldest
son Yui Ki and sons Yui Kwan and Yui Tuo and
Yui Yung and concubine Ho Shi, several persons,
shall in every case abide by the orders of Kwok
Kwal and shall on no account distribute the
houses and property of one Yui Chow, the man-
agement of which shall be in the hands of Kwok
Kwal alone.' It is clear that the above
words, taken by themselves, create no estate;
they are simply words of advice and warning,
but it is contended that taken together with
the rest of the will and particularly with the
words 'If in future my wife, concubine and
children and grandchildren shall become un-
controllable and if any dispute shall arise as
regards my estate,' etc., a trust has been created
in favour of the four persons named. I am,
however, of opinion that whatever may have
been the intention of the testator, he has
expressed such intention so vaguely and
ambiguously that I am unable to give force to
such expression. It seems to me that in holding
that Kwok Kwal or Lo Shi or Yui Ki or
Yui Kwan or Yui Yung or Ho Shi had any
beneficial interest under the terms of this will
that I should be going further than any
reported case, and that I should in fact
be creating an estate out of scantier
materials than any other judge has done.
I therefore hold that Kwok Kwal and Lo Shi
under this will were mere trustees for the persons
entitled under the Statute for the distribution of
intestate estates. The ordinary order for admin-
istration will be made with the usual reference
to the Registrar.

Mr. Francis—I ask that the costs should be
paid out of the estate.

His lordship—As far as the costs go I am
certainly of opinion that any difficulties created
have been created by the language of the testator,
and I think that all the costs ought to come out
of the estate.

Order made accordingly.

THE WILL.

The party making this will is Tin Chow
otherwise called Sui Nam. On account of old
age and being afflicted with his serious illness
may be attended with unexpected consequences,
I willingly hand over the house property and
other properties I have bought at Hongkong
and money and all to my wife Kwok Kwal and
concubine Lo Shi who shall control the same
and collect rents. Eldest son Yui Ki and sons
Yui Kwan, Yui Yung and Yui Tuo and
concubine Ho Shi—several persons—shall in
every case abide by the orders of Kwok Kwal
and shall on no account distribute the houses and
property of me, Yui Chow, the management of
which shall be in the hands of Kwok Kwal
alone. Kwok Kwal shall also every month
collect and receive rents a look after such
of my *loans* *deceased* as I have in the way of *loans*
remains unpaid by me Yui Chow. I request that
the interest should be paid out of the rents and
the sum in money be applied for repayment of
the debts. If in future my wife, concubine
and children and grandchildren shall become
uncontrollable and if any dispute shall arise
as regards my estate, it shall be necessary to
send the matter to the decision of the two
justices of the peace at the Court of the two

be no disregard of the injunctions I am leaving
behind.

Witness: Chung Kwong.

Dated 1st January in the English year 1898.

Written in Yui Chow's handwriting.

(Translator's Statement.)

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true
translation of the Chinese will of Yui Chow,
deceased.

times permit me to give you the following example:—

In 1860 I was a well-known light-weight, and one night was returning home from Doncaster in a railway carriage filled with jockeys and trainers, among whom was old Tom Oliver, the trainer, one of the best-hearted, jolliest and most men I have ever met, and a great favourite with the jockey boys.

As soon as the train started, and we had our pipes or cigars lit up, one of the boys suggested that Mr. Oliver should spin us a yarn, as we all knew that he was most amusing, having often heard him before.

"All right, my lads! What would you like? A fair tale, or a bit of my own experience?"

"Oh, a bit of your own experience! That is sure to be good."

Tom smiled and said, "Well, boys, I'll tell you how I once got out of a difficulty, paid my bill, and got a wife's keep."

Then three cries of "That's capital!" "Bravo Tom!" "Fire away old man," etc. When the noise had quieted down a little Tom commenced:

"Some few years ago I was at one of the last meetings of the year—I need not mention which—and had two horses with me, or rather one was a mare, that I shall call *Lazy Lass*—not that she was lazy, for she could move, although always slow at first and wanted making up a bit; but after she had gone a mile, she would lie down to her work in splendid style. The other was an old cock I will call *Badger*.

"Well, boys, the mare was entered for a race early the first day, which looked a moral for her. I had been having a very bad time of it for months. In fact at that time I was nearly broke, and was looking to the mare to pull me through, and so I put the last ten pounds I had in the world on her, and if ever I did offer up a prayer for success it was then. Well, to cut it short, she got away with a good start, ran a splendid race, and I thought it was all over, but she got nobbled on the post, and was beaten by a short head." Here old Tom heaved a deep sigh at the recollection and resumed his yarn.

"My God! I cried, 'I am ruined, what can I do? I have only *Badger* to fall back on, and I don't think much of him. Well, lads, I rode him myself, but wasn't within six lengths of the winner, but, (and a very big but too) I noticed something during that race that I determined to make use of. *Badger* was entered for the last race the next day, and I observed that before the final race was finished the first day it got so dark, with a thick mist rising, that it was difficult to distinguish the horses as they finished, and a decided impossibility to see the other side of the course.

"Next day, half an hour before it was time to start, I met my old chum Harry Ivy, who had followed my stable and did my little commissions for me. He had been very hard hit, what *Lazy Lass* also. 'Now Tom, old fellow, what are you going to do this time?' he said. 'Well, Harry,' I replied, 'I want you to back *Badger* to win me £100.'

"What! I are you mad, Tommy! *Badger* can never beat this field. Why, there are eight runners, and they are laying 6 to 4 on Donald Dhu. 'I never mind, Harry, so much the better! I shall get longer odds, but I will back you, and if you are wise you will have a bit on for yourself, only ask no questions till it is all over.'

"All right, Tom," he replied, "you shall be on, but I am working in the dark."

"Well, boys, seeing how easily *Badger* had been beaten the previous day, the fields laid 20 to 1 against us. By the time we got to the post it was quite dark and a thick mist rising, so that the best field-glass could not discern what took place on the other side of the course. When the flag fell *Badger* was last, and we had to go twice past the post to win, but about half a mile from the start, on the right, or inside of the course, stood a haystack, and here I pulled up, much to the surprise of *Badger*, and waited very contentedly until I heard the clatter of the horses' feet as they approached the haystack once more.

I walked *Badger* round the back of the stack, taking particular care not to be seen, and after the last horse had gone by, I came out and put *Badger* after them, and as they had made the pace very warm, and were nearly pumped out, while *Badger* was quite fresh, it did not take long to overtake them. I passed first one and then another, until they were all in the rear at the distance post excepting the favorite, but I could see that he had enough of it, while old *Badger* was going like a two-year-old, and the backs of the favorite shouted 'Donald Dhu!'

"Donald Dhu," but Donald didn't, and *Badger* did; passing the post first easily by a length. You can imagine the rage of the backers! They called me everything, said I "pulled" *Badger* the first day, and I don't know what else; but hard words break no bones, and as long as they kept their hands off, I didn't care what they said."

And so, boys, I did my £100 and sold *Badger* for £150, and he was only fit to run in a harness club. Harry got back his losses and came out a bit to the good, and that night, he and a few of our own school, had a glorious feed, when we made the "fix" fly and had a jolly good time. Next morning I paid my hotel bill and got home with the price of a winter's keep in my pocket, as I told you at first."

Poor old Tom Oliver, his life many of his horses had ridden his last race, and I am pleased to say that he died in very good circumstances and had every comfort at the last.

Now, although old Tom could at times pull the long-bow pretty considerably if necessary, I firmly believe the foregoing to be a fact, but I doubt very much if anyone would risk a similar performance nowadays.

G. PARSONS.

THE WAR.

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.

An Imperial decree, received at Nanking from Peking last Saturday, calls upon Liu K'un-yi, Viceroy of the Liang-kiang provinces, to proceed with all haste to Tientsin to take over the seals of the acting viceroyalty of Chihli from the hands of Li Hung-chang, and appoints Chang Chih-ling acting Viceroy at Nanking in Liu K'un-yi's place.

A telegram states that Chang Chih-ling had decided to take over the seals of his acting viceroyalty at Nanking on Wednesday, the anniversary of the Empress Dowager's birthday. In reference to these changes, it may be stated that private telegrams were received in Shanghai on Saturday stating that Hunan and Hubei troops, estimated to number 120,000, had been pouring into Chihli during the last two months, and that Liu K'un-yi would be placed at their head as the commander of the Slang army, whilst Li Hung-chang would take the command of the army of the Huai.

What is generally regarded as the first result of Mr. von Hanneken's recent audience was announced in a Tientsin telegram received in Shanghai on the 5th inst., which stated that His Excellency, Judge of Kang-shan, Governor of Tientsin, had been appointed Chief of War Commissariat and Pay Department, with the privilege of reporting direct to the Throne without consulting with Li Hung-chang, Liu K'un-yi, or the Boards of War and Revenue at Peking. In addition to these powers the Throne has ordered him to raise an army on a new basis, having Mr. von Hanneken as his only colleague, and under the special direction of that officer. This does not look as if China were using for peace!

SHANGHAI RACES.

AUTUMN MEETING.

Judge—A. McLeod, Esq.
Stewards in charge of the Scales—G. D. Butler, Esq., F. J. Maitland, Esq.

Stewards in charge of Numbers and Telegraphs—H. J. Trippe, Esq.; J. S. Fearon, Esq.; C. J. Dudgeon, Esq.; J. A. Pond, Esq.

Starters—E. H. Gore-Booth, Esq.; C. J. Ashley, Esq.

Time-keeper—A. E. Jones, Esq.
Clerk of the Course—E. H. Gore-Booth, Esq.
Secretary—Barnes Dallas, Esq.

OFF-DAY, SATURDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1894.

The wind had a slight keenness in it on Saturday, but otherwise the weather was quite satisfactory, and a pleasant, if not very exciting day's sport was afforded the visitors. The fields were moderate, with the exception of the Mafoos' race, for which only two ponies started, Laurel being rather easily beaten by *Aurora*.

In the majority of instances popular favour was justified by the results, the only marked exception being in the Celestial Sweepstakes, which was won by *Ethos*, who was very slightly supported in the pari-mutuel and totalisator. Over \$12,700 passed through the pari-mutuel and the totalisator during the day. Appended are the results:—

THE OFF-DAY SWEEPSTAKES of \$5 each, with Tis. 50 added; for all ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race; ponies placed second in a race, 5 lbs. extra; weight for inches as per scale. Half-a-mile.

Mr. Ludlow's gr. Brigand, 1st 3lb. Mr. C. R. Burkill 1
Mr. Taylor's bl. Hobbit, 1st 1lb. Mr. Jones 2
Mr. Tarporley's gr. Laurel, 1st 1lb. Mr. A. W. Burkill 3

Mr. Dennis's dur. Ethos, 1st 4lb. Mr. Gresson 0
Mr. Gustav's gr. Edelbit, 1st 12lb. Mr. Machado 0

Hobbit jumped off with the lead, but before the Monument was reached he gave way to Brigand, who made the rest of the running and won by a length; a good third. Time, 1min. 29secs.

THE "ORION" CUP; value Tis. 100; presented; for griffins that have run at this meeting and not won a race; placed ponies 5 lbs. extra; weight for inches as per scale; winner of the Off-Day Sweepstakes excluded; entrance, \$5, to go to the second pony. Three-quarters of a mile.

Mr. Jerom's gr. Kid, 1st 1lb. Mr. C. R. Burkill 1
Mr. John Peel's gr. Seaweed, 1st Mr. Reynell 2
Mr. Toeg's bl. Nile, 1st 6lb. Mr. Read 3
Mr. Stechin's wh. Grell, 1st 1lb. Mr. F. A. Sampson 0

Mr. Macander's gr. Thistle, 1st 12lb. Mr. H. Sampson 0
Mr. Jack's br. Barbel, 1st 12lb. Mr. Pike 0
Mr. Juan's bl. Morocco, 1st 3lb. Mr. Jones 0

Seaweed showed in front directly after the start, but was quickly passed by Nile, who led at Probert's Corner. Passing the Monument the field closed up, with the exception of Barbel, who was last. Kid entered the straight with a slight advantage of Nile, but as they raced up the straight the latter was passed by Seaweed. He could not, however, catch Kid, who won by three-quarters of a length; a good third. Thistle was fourth and Barbel last. Time, 1min. 38secs.

THE "BLACKBERRY" CUP; value Tis. 100; presented; for all ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; griffins at this meeting allowed 7 lbs.; winners on the fourth day excluded; entrance \$5, to go to the second pony. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Gustav's bl. Diamant, 1st 6lb. Mr. Dallas 1
Mr. Boyd's ro. Dunoon, 1st 12lb. Mr. A. W. Burkill 0

Mr. Kanuck's ro. Blue Peter, 1st 1lb. Mr. F. A. Sampson 2
Mr. Oswald's br. Revelston, 1st 1lb. Mr. C. R. Burkill 3
Mr. John Gilpin's ch. Silver Star, 1st 12lb. Mr. Callaway 0

Mr. Waverley's gr. Wild Fire, 1st 12lb. Mr. Reynell 0
Mr. A. W. Burkill 0

Dunoon led to the Loongfai Gate, where he was joined by Silver Star, who shortly afterwards gained a slight advantage and led to the Bushes. Here Diamant and Blue Peter ran through, and the former, drawing away, won easily by six lengths; a good third. Silver Star was fourth, and Wild Fire last. Time, 2mins. 46secs.

THE MAFOOS' RACE; for ponies that have run at this meeting; winners at this meeting excluded; weight 7 lbs. extra; entrance \$5; once round; native riders in Racing Colours; the stakes to be handed to the riders as follows:—The winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 3/8ths; third rider, 1/8th.

Mr. Uto's gr. Auctioneer, got 10lb. Ah-kow 1
Mr. Tarporley's gr. Laurel, got 7lb. Fish 2

Laurel led until passing the Loongfai Gate, where the pair joined company, but at Probert's Corner Auctioneer was in front by about a couple of lengths. At the Monument they were again together, but Auctioneer led into the straight and eventually won by three lengths. Time, 2mins. 43secs.

THE "ENERGY AWKINS" CUP; value Tis. 100; for all Griffins that have run at this meeting and not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; ponies not placed at the meeting allowed 5 lbs.; winners on the fourth day excluded; entrance \$5, to go to the second pony; the last pony to pay the third pony's entrance fee. One mile and a quarter.

Mr. Oswald's bl. Dalmey, 1st 12lb. Mr. Reynell 1
Mr. John Peel's gr. Seaweed, 1st 6lb. Mr. Gresson 2

Mr. Juan's bl. Morocco, 1st 12lb. Mr. C. R. Burkill 3
Mr. Macander's gr. Thistle, 1st 12lb. Mr. H. Sampson 0

Thistle made the running to Probert's Corner where he fell back last, and Dalmey took the lead, followed by Seaweed and Morocco in close attendance. The favourite had the advantage entering the straight and won a good race by half-a-length. Time, 2mins. 49secs.

THE BIG SWEEP CUP; value Tis. 100; presented; for all ponies that have run at this meeting and not won a race; weight for inches as per scale; ponies placed second at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra; winners on fourth day excluded; entrance \$5, to go to the second pony. One mile and a half.

Mr. Taylor's bl. Hobbit, 1st 12lb. Mr. Read 1
Mr. Gustav's gr. Edelbit, 1st 12lb. Mr. A. W. Burkill 2

Mr. Kanuck's ro. Blue Peter, 1st 1lb. Mr. C. R. Burkill 3
Mr. Boyd's ro. Dunoon, 1st 6lb. Mr. Callaway 0

Mr. John Peel's gr. Cockpen, 1st 6lb. Mr. H. Sampson 0
Mr. Gustav's gr. Edelbit, 1st 12lb. Mr. Jones 0
Mr. John Gilpin's ch. Silver Star, 1st 12lb. Mr. Reynell 0

Upon the fall of the flag Edelbit rushed to the front and under the stand for the first time held a commanding lead, with Dunoon next and Cockpen, close up, third. So they ran

until Probert's Corner was reached, where Edelbit came back to his ponies, and Hobbit, who had been lying fourth, improved his position considerably. Freedom, Hobbit, and Blue Peter were prominent as they passed the Monument, and entering the straight Hobbit forged ahead, eventually winning by a couple of lengths. Edelbit was fourth, Silver Star fifth, and Dunoon last. Time, 3mins. 21secs.

THE "CELESTIAL STEEPLECHASE" for all China ponies, without regard to ownership; winners of a steeplechase or a paper hunt excluded; native riders in racing colours; catch weights; entrance \$5; first rider, 5/8ths; second, 3/8ths; third, 1/8th. Once round.

Ethos.....Goose 1
Castles.....Ah-mow 2
Torchlight.....Peking 3
Mayo's.....Khe-ya 0
Nanwa.....Punch 0
Yoshino.....Tiner 0
Colonel.....Ah-chu 0

Ethos was the only competitor to complete the distance without mishap, and he won easily. A dividend of \$78.50 was paid by the "pari" on every \$5 invested on the winner.

THE MAFOOS' CHAMPION RACE; for China ponies the property of Members of the Shanghai Race Club; weight, got 7 lb.; entrance, \$5. Once round. Native riders in racing colours; the stakes to be handed to the riders as follows:—The winner, 5/8ths; second rider, 3/8ths; third rider, 1/8th.

Mr. Fourman's ch. Primrose, got 13lb. Chun-sin 1
Mr. Mustard's ch. Cardinal, got 7lb. Punch 2
Mr. Boyd's gr. Dunbar, got 7lb. Fish 3
Mr. Boyd's gr. Dunbar, got 7lb. Fish 3
Mr. Mustard's ch. Cardinal, got 7lb. Fish 3

Primrose assumed the command at the start, with Cardinal second and Certificate third. Half-way along the back straight, Certificate began to run up, and at Probert's Corner was third. Before the Monument was reached he was on even terms with Cardinal, Primrose still making the running. As they entered the straight for home Cardinal gained slightly upon Primrose, who, however, had the race well in hand and won by four lengths; a moderate third. Certificate was last. Time, 2mins. 38secs. —N. C. Daily News.

NOTES FROM SHENSI.

The all-absorbing topic of interest just now, writes the correspondent of our Shanghai morning contemporary, is the war, but no reliable information is obtainable. There seems to exist a very deep-seated dislike for Japan and a corresponding contempt for her power. Some of the intelligent officials seem to doubt the efficiency of the Chinese army and navy—not without reason, for the soldiers of these interior provinces are but "big" irregulars, familiar with foreign arms. Most of the mandarins are inflated with the usual ideas of superiority and boast that Japan will be snuffed out like a candle.

A special Imperial Embassy passed through Hsian the other day en route to Szechuan. The business of these day dignitaries was to investigate the cause of the illicit sale of several thousands of acres of land to Russian adventurers. It is said that the Prefect of Nga-chow accepted a bribe to sell the land, and at once the deeds of sale and his own doom. As soon as it became known in Peking the Tsungli Yamen sought to plead the illegality of the contract, but the Russians refuse to allow the plea and so claim their colony.

Another Russian difficulty has occurred in Turkistan. Two Russians, said to be explorers, crossed the frontier without passports. The military mandate protested, but the Russians proceeded, saying they would protect themselves. After two days they returned to demand redress for the theft of two of their horses. The mandarin re-affirmed his protest and refused help. Thereupon the Russians took the law into their own hands and forcibly seized two horses from a cavalcade proceeding to Kansu. The soldiers objected and a fight ensued. One of the Russians was left seriously wounded, the other fled to Oshin to seek the intervention of the Ambassador. Notwithstanding the demilitarization of frontiers, the Chinese here affirm that the Russians are slowly but surely seizing the territory to the west and south-west of Turkistan. This aggression has for its end the command of the Indian frontier.

The drought of summer has been followed by a very timely rainfall which has enabled the wheat to be sown. The rainfall in this district during the last two months has been 74 inches—a heavy total, but an altogether inadequate supply: (1) because of the dryness of the subsoil—most wells are 80 to 100 feet deep (2) because of the untimeliness of the fall—the minimum of moisture being the time when there was the greatest need for rain. Lockyer's theory in favour of an eleven years' periodicity of rainfall coincident with the periodicity of sun spots seems well sustained by the testimony of natives here; they all say there is a big drought once in ten years and the times correspond with the minimum sun spot years. This may be quite strange, but it is extremely interesting all the same.

SIAM NEWS.

BANGKOK, October 31st.

His Majesty the King will, if the present favourable indications of improved health continue, shortly be in a position to again take interest in public affairs and to assume the full exercise of his more important Royal functions. The *Falls of Clyde*, 50 days out from Hongkong, arrived outside the bar on Friday, having experienced a typhoon, but sustained no damage. The *Hiddah*, 93 days out from the same port, has not yet been heard of and fears are entertained for her safety. Both vessels are consigned to Messrs. Clarke & Co.

The stern-wheel steamer *Ma Ping*, belonging to Dr. Cheek, was put up to auction by Messrs. Kerr & Co., at the Oriental Hotel, on Saturday afternoon. The attendance was small. The bidding, which commenced at Tcs. 2,000, was confined to Dr. Hays and Phra Nai Srikanarak. Eventually the vessel became the property of Dr. Hays, for Tcs. 6,000. The sale took place under a deed of mortgage.

A brutal murder was committed on New Road, near Bangrak bridge, about an hour before midnight, on Friday. The victim, Ah Lap, carrying on the business of a carpenter, was lying in his bed, which was a British subject. He was found lying within a few yards of his home, and from the evidence adduced at the inquest, held before Mr. J. S. Black (H. B. M. acting consul) on Saturday morning, it would appear as if no one but the murderer was present when the deed was committed.

The appointment of H. R. Prince Edouard as Minister for Justice, which took place on 18th inst., will be generally looked upon as a very wise selection, which no one who witnessed the trial of Phra Yot before the Special Court and knows of the great force displayed by the Prince when Commissioner at Phnom Penh during the crisis of '93, can doubt. Prince Edouard may be termed a true patriot, and, then with the special aptitude of his mind for the office which he will receive in person, the much needed selection of legal and

judicial reform will now no doubt speedily be brought about, reforms which Prince Krom Phrom, in his seeing capacity as Minister for Justice, was naturally no doubt chary of inaugurating.

The Bangkok Gymnasium Committee held a meeting, on Monday evening, at the Royal Military College. Amongst other business Mr. Beckett (H.B.M. acting *Chargé d'Affaires*) was elected President in lieu of Mr. J. G. Scott, and Colonel Macleod, secretary. It was decided to invite M. J. Schuy, and Messrs. de Muller and Allegri to become members of the committee, and H. E. Phya De Cho and Khon Luang Sarawatt (Governor of the Military College) were elected honorary members. Na Vim was appointed salaried instructor; and the hope was expressed that, now they had got a thoroughly competent teacher, the members would attend in large numbers, and take full advantage of their opportunities for obtaining an efficient gymnastic training. Na Vim, we can state from our own knowledge, is a proficient gymnast—Bangkok Times.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(From Messrs. (Inc.) Falconer & Co.'s Register.)
To-day.
Barometer—5.00.....10.74
Barometer—5.00.....10.74
Thermometer—5.00.....70
Thermometer—5.00.....70
Thermometer—5.00.....70
Thermometer—5.00.....70
Thermometer—5.00.....70
Thermometer—5.00.....70
Thermometer—5.00.....70
Thermometer—5.00.....70

ICEBERG.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
ICHANG, October 29th.

H.M.S. *Fik* arrived here on the 27th inst., from Hankow, which makes us feel more at ease, especially now that the students are beginning to flock into the place from various parts of the Szechuan province. These people, who have been hated against foreigners and, if they possibly can, will create a disturbance within the so-called Settlement. The missionary troubles at Li-chuan, about 160 miles from here, have at last been successfully settled, and the Catholic missionaries are again working peacefully among the natives at that place.

The river is very low at present, which enables junk to reach Chungking in about three weeks; in the summer, when the current is strong and the river high, it generally takes small junks about six weeks, and larger ones two months. Mr. and Mrs. Kearny, belonging to the Church of Scotland Mission arrived on the 26th inst. Business between Chungking and this port is very brisk, more so than it has been since Chungking was opened to foreign trade. We hear from good authority that the Ichang Local Post Office will be opened on the 15th November. The stamps consist of eight different kinds of the following values:—one half, and 1, 3, 5, 7, 10 and 15 candarins, and they are quite a curiosity. If any of your Shanghaiers have more cash than they can use, send it along to the Ichang Local Postmaster.—Shanghai Mercury.

FROM SHANGHAI TO SEOUL.

Writing from the capital of the country which, there is reason to believe, the Japanese may attempt to claim in the not far distant future as their own by right of conquest, a correspondent recently wrote to the London *Daily Graphic* as follows:—

Seoul, it must be confessed, is a mean-looking town for the capital of an ancient kingdom, but it is a town which anyone making the grand tour of the world would be well advised to visit. Possibly, when this war is over, we shall hear of the organization of a personally conducted tour. From Shanghai the journey to Seoul is pleasant enough. The traveler takes the Chinese coast in a comfortable little steamer renowned for its excellent table, makes a call at the balmy little watering place Chefoo, the health resort of fabled Anglo-Celestials, and thence crosses to the West Korean port of Chemulpo. Then a choice of ways is open to him. He may sail up the Han in a junk as far as Ma-Po, the river port of the capital, he may make the journey of thirty miles in a Korean sedan-chair borne on the shoulders of coolies, or he may ride in a procession of pack-horses. The pack-horse is, however, on the whole, the preferable mode of progression. The river is extremely tortuous, and the journey by water long and uncomfortable; and the sedan chair, a barbarous invention centuries behind the times, is a very slow and uncomfortable mode of progression. It is not so much the journey as the journey itself that is the attraction. The traveler by pack-horse finds much to interest him on the journey. The land is undulating and picturesque; the road lies amid well-cultivated fields and plains covered with wild flowers. At the villages are quaint groups of natives, looking after the dirt and rags of China, refreshingly clean and neat in their long spotted cotton robes and their curious open work horse hair hats, shaped like that of Mistress Winifred Price, and in their transparency revealing the curly-knotted bunch of hair on the top of the male Korean head. The little children, too, in quaint summer costumes of a little cotton jacket, are ching not quite down to the waist, gas at one smilingly. There is no begging, no abuse, no calling out of "foreign devils," or flinging stones, such as one may be expected to find in China; and the time, if not to be compared with the tea-houses of Japan, are decidedly superior in point of cleanliness to the squalid hostilities of the Celestial Empire.

Some "ghost" slow riding brings the traveler to the picturesque little port of Ma-Po, and here he passes over the very spot where a quarter of a century ago Bishop Berners and three other French missionaries were tortured to death by command of the still living father of the present King of Korea. Another hour brings him to the western gate of the mother city, and after a further half-hour of winding in and out among narrow, winding lanes, the great broad thoroughfare is reached, which stretches in a perfectly straight line from the eastern gate to the entrance of the royal palace. Near by may be seen the famous bell which for over four hundred years has given the signal for the closing of the city gates at dusk and their opening at dawn, and which has rightly rung the curfew, warning all citizens under pains and penalties, to keep within their doors.

Apart from the palace and the bell, and the little knot of consulates and European residences which is springing up, there is little of interest to be seen beyond the people themselves. Korea possesses no arts beyond a poor imitation of the arts of China and Japan. There are few, if any, curios to be picked up beyond specimens of bamboo work, superior even to those of Japan in the fineness of workmanship, but inferior in art. The houses are, almost without exception, little better than mud huts; and there are a few shops for those whose stock-in-trade one would be loath to see in China. Yet there are no signs of extreme poverty, such as one sees in the lanes in China. Every man carries in his girdle a pouch of tobacco and a long straight-stemmed pipe; and rags are rare. Occasionally a court procession passes by, the courtiers in wonderful head-dresses and gorgeous raiment, strongly reminiscent of the characters one may have seen on the native stage in Japan. 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